

## DEAD SET AT YORK STATE

Will be Made Desperately by Bryan in October.

BY GRACE OF TAMMANY

Democrats Forlornly Hope to Carry the State.

HANNA AT HEADQUARTERS

What He Said About Trusts—Roosevelt in Wyoming—Hanna Is Ready for Edmontons.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—It has been decided by the Democratic national committee that Mr. Bryan shall make a determined effort to capture the vote of New York state. The matter was settled today at a conference at Democratic headquarters at which were present, in addition to Mr. Bryan himself, Chairman Jones and Vice Chairman Stone, of the national committee; Comptroller of the Treasury, John A. B. Jones, of New York; and Congressman Shively, of Indiana. It was decided that Mr. Bryan should be in New York from October 14 to 20, inclusive, and return there on October 27. Whether he is to wind up the campaign in that state was not finally settled, though practically agreed upon. The announcement was not made absolutely, however, as the program is still subject to change.

The statement given out by Chairman Jones after the conference was: "What we have been debating this afternoon was the program for Mr. Bryan after his duties in New York from October 14 to 20 and again on October 27. We have practically agreed on the plan but cannot give it out now, as it may have to be changed in particular. Ex-Governor Stone, who has been in charge of the New York headquarters, is the man responsible for the determination to make the fight in that state. He came here during the day with the statement that while he would not promise that the electoral vote of New York would be cast for Mr. Bryan, still the state was fighting ground, and with Croker's help in New York City there was a good chance of success. That Croker would do all he could to help Bryan, Governor Stone brought ample assurance."

ROOSEVELT IN WYOMING

Talks to the Miners at a Town Named for Mark Hanna.

Rawlins, Wyo., Sept. 24.—The first stop of the day made by the Roosevelt party was made here at 9 o'clock this morning. Governor Roosevelt spoke at the opera house for three-quarters of an hour. He called the attention of his hearers to the economic condition of the country now and asked them to compare it with what it was four years ago. He said further: "There are unquestionable evils connected with our great, extraordinary, complex and wonderful industrial system; unquestionably there are grave abuses connected, not merely with the individual, but especially with the corporate fortunes that have been made. There is every reason why we should strive intelligently and fearlessly to cut out these evils, and there is every reason why we should be careful not to kill the patient in cutting out the disease. I would never advocate your acting timidly. Act intelligently, too. Remember this: That what we have to say to you is to be gauged strictly upon how it corresponds with what we do. A promise made publicly should be kept as sacredly as a promise made by a private individual and should be followed by its performance. On the one hand, you should no more ask from a public man a promise that it is impossible than you should ask it in private life. When you ask a promise in public life you should insist that they shall say what they mean, and you should limit your public servants to promises only what they can perform."

At this point the speaker's regular passenger train passed the Roosevelt special, carrying with it Perry S. Heath and Colonel R. C. Keene and party, bound for Chicago, where they will arrive tomorrow night. Greetings were exchanged between the two parties during the few moments of the stop.

Chicago, Wyo., Sept. 24.—The Roosevelt special made a short stop at Hanna today and Governor Roosevelt spoke a few minutes to the people. Three hundred and fifty miners, besides the women, came out to listen to the speech. When this place was named Mr. Hanna was a director in the Pacific Coal company, whose mines are here. Governor Roosevelt reminded his hearers of the time four years ago when it was difficult for miners to get work, and asked them to compare those times with the present, when all were employed, and all obtaining good wages, and asked if they wanted to change back again to the hard times from which they had emerged with so much difficulty.

Laramie was reached at about 2:30 today and here two speeches were made, to permit all who wished to see and hear Governor Roosevelt speak. The day meetings around a road full of interest here, Governor Roosevelt said in part: "I do not appeal to you primarily as Republicans. I appeal to you as Americans. I appeal to you as citizens with whom the welfare of the nation is greater than any other consideration, to stand above anything that is merely partisan. There are two interests in this campaign. One is the interest of our material well-being, the interest of the material prosperity of this country. The other is the even more important side, the question of national greatness, the question of the nation doing its duty as a great nation. Here in this state and in this city whose name commemorates the events of the old pioneer days of struggle and of risk and hardship, it surely is unnecessary for me to call your attention to how this nation that became the great nation that it is now, how it moved forward, onward and upward. If throughout our history we had had to deal with timid souls who feared danger and who feared to risk,

who feared to go forward when the nation went forward, you would not have been here. We began to expand three years after the second centennial congress at St. Louis. Hall and declared ourselves free and independent. In 1800 occurred the greatest bit of expansion in our history. Under the administration of Thomas Jefferson we acquired what was then called the Louisiana purchase, which extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rocky mountains. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the 'doctrine of the government' doctrine, but he did not teach to put so ridiculous and fantastic a conclusion on his theory, as to get the consent of the Indians in that region before the American people could take it. It was just emphatically that we should deal justly with those we found in the land, but it would have been bad policy and weakness for this nation to have halted in its westward growth because of some fabled scruples as to our right to introduce the spirit of civilization into these waste places of the earth. Afterwards we acquired from Mexico what is now California and New Mexico. We also acquired Alaska. The acquisition of this territory was opposed by men who used the same arguments that day that are used by our opponents now."

Preparations on quite an extensive scale were made for the reception of Governor Roosevelt and his party at this place tonight. The special train arrived at 6:45 this evening. Excursion trains from various parts of the state brought in quite a number of visitors. Two evening meetings were arranged for one at Turner hall and the other at the opera house. Both places were crowded and both audiences were addressed by Governor Roosevelt. Expansion, militarism and imperialism were the points touched upon by Governor Roosevelt in his remarks tonight.

In reference to Mr. Bryan's remark in a recent speech about the menace to the people of a hundred thousand troops walking about in idleness he said: "Lawton no longer walks about in idleness; Liscomb and Riley no longer walk about in idleness. Was it idle when Chaffee, at the command of the president, marched his troops forward, refusing to wait long, or for the other allied forces who said they could not advance, until they were shamed into advancing by his forward movement? Was it idleness when the boy Titus sprang onto the walls surrounding an immortal despotism with the flag that was to bring security and liberty to the world, and then, after having found within that dreadful barrier, and waiting within that dreadful barrier, and waiting and protecting the nations? Walking about in idleness! The gallant efforts of our men in the Philippines and the death of so many of them, it seems to me, might at least spare them the slight and sneer of any of our own people."

BRYAN VISITS THE COMMITTEE

Says He Has Promised No Cabinet Position.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—William J. Bryan came to Chicago this morning from his home in Lincoln, held a conference with various members of the Democratic committee and returned to the city this evening. Among those present at the conference were Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the committee; Mr. C. O'Brien of Minnesota, D. J. Campau of Michigan, D. E. Shively of Indiana, Comptroller of the Treasury, John A. B. Jones, of Colorado, Governor Louche of Mississippi and J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington. At the conclusion of his conference with the members of the committee Mr. Bryan gave out the following statement in reference to a report that positions in his cabinet should be elected, had already been promised:

"I have not given to anyone, either verbally or in writing, a promise of a cabinet position. I shall not, during the campaign, make any such promise. I have not authorized and shall not authorize anyone, verbally or in writing, to promise any cabinet position or any other position, to any one. If I am elected I shall be absolutely free to discharge all the duties of the office according to my platform as far as the platform goes, and according to my own judgment in all matters not covered by the platform. 'I came to Chicago especially to confer with the committee,' said Mr. Bryan. 'I wanted to talk with the committee now for the reason that I have three days at my disposal, and when I come through on October 4 I will have no time for such purpose. As to Mr. Hanna's assertion concerning me I have nothing to say. The public understands the situation. The agitation of the trust question is meeting with success. It is something that appeals to every working man.'"

"So far as I know now I shall follow my original itinerary, notwithstanding all this talk about my changing my dates at the behest of the committee."

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington, took the Burlington road for Lincoln at 5:30 p. m. Vice Chairman Stone will return to New York tomorrow.

HANNA AT HEADQUARTERS

Republicans are Waking Up-His Real Statement About Trusts.

New York, Sept. 24.—Senator Hanna reached this city this morning direct from Cleveland. He was welcomed to Republican headquarters by Cornelius N. H. Bennett, Scott and Commissioner Manly Gibbs. Mr. Hanna said he would remain in the city for a week, possibly longer. Of the situation from his view point, Senator Hanna said: "I find that the much talked of apathy of Republicans is being dissipated and that the dormant interest of the voter at large is being aroused to the necessity of working. The opening of the campaign throughout the entire country has had much to do with this enlightening interest. Senator Hanna denied the published interview to the effect that he had said Mr. Croker would be given a cabinet position in the event of Bryan's election. He also denied that the national committee either here or in Chicago had given an estimate concerning the electoral vote, and said that no estimate would be given. He refused to discuss the coal strike.

Senator Hanna was asked concerning his recent statement that there were no trusts. He answered: "I repeat that the organizations, or combinations of capital, that were amenable to the law and that had the power to oppress the people have been suppressed and have been dealt with according to the law. They do not now exist, and if any did exist they would be dealt with as the law in such matters demands."

Concerning the challenge issued by Chairman Edmondson of the national Populist committee, to discuss points at issue, Mr. Hanna said that if Chairman Edmondson wished to take issue with him on any of these matters he would be accommodated.

## MAY HAVE TO TAKE IN SAIL

Hints About That Germany May Compromise

ON INTERNATIONAL COURT

Powers, Except England, Tend to the Yankee View.

London, Sept. 24.—(2:30 a. m.)—A semi-official announcement has been issued in St. Petersburg that the European cabinets are engaged in an endeavor to induce Germany to abandon her demand for the surrender of the instigators of the anti-foreign outrages as a preliminary to peace negotiations. The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle asserts that Russia's reply to the German note is very friendly, but that, although it appears to consent to Germany's proposal, it practically disapproves by asking whether it would not be best to open peace negotiations first and to make the punishment of the instigators of the outrages the first discussion. According to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Express, Germany will make a new proposal, namely, that the great powers from an international court to try the Chinese officials accused of complicity in the outrages.

The Morning Post has the following from its Shanghai correspondent, dated yesterday: "The Russians recently organized an expedition toward Mukden, which has already reached Liao Yang, about midway between Newchwang and Mukden. It will probably encounter opposition. Prince Tuan's ascendancy creates a very grave danger. The only hope for foreigners is that the pro-foreign policy of Nankin has not yet been reversed. Tuan's emissaries are working hard to get him out of the way by murder or suicide."

The British and continental press is still discussing America's reply, which is generally regarded as encouraging Li Hung Chang to delay the negotiations.

General Gribsky, military governor of Amur, has published elaborate regulations placing all the regions along the Amur river now occupied by the Russians entirely under Russian law and authority. The Chinese are forbidden to return to the left bank of the stream. He has also issued a proclamation declaring the annexation of Manchuria to be a punishment for the act made on Blagovestensk and exhorting the inhabitants hereafter to respect Russian power and to live in peace and quietness on their fields.

A semi-official communiqué to the Cologne Gazette disclaiming any desire on the part of Germany to execute the instigators of the outbreak on the strength of the testimony of the foreign ministers, says: "The international court of justice would decide upon the question of guilt and would pronounce sentence. To look on in complacency while a mockery of justice, such as the United States demands, was being enacted would mean a renewal of the massacres."

Commenting on the reproaches which the Cologne Gazette and other German papers have leveled at the United States, the Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "Whatever may be thought of the attitude of the United States, it hardly seems wise, from a diplomatic point of view, to hurl these taunts at a nation which, as experience has shown, is by no means in the habits of pocketing or forgetting such attentions."

FRANCE AGREES WITH AMERICA

Paris, Sept. 24.—France's reply to Germany's note and the statement of the instigators of the Chinese troubles is not entirely an acceptance of the proposition. France argues that punishment is necessary, but would negotiate under certain conditions without first punishing the guilty officials.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The state department was notified last night of the fact that the French government had adopted an attitude similar to that of the United States in replying to the German note and that fact was duly reported by the Associated Press. In addition it was stated that the French government was in the wish that of France in this matter. There is a disposition to minimize the differences between the United States and Germany on the point of the delivery of the Chinese ringleaders before negotiations, and it is pointed out that our only reason for refusing was a refusal to accept a demand that a deterrent effect could be produced upon the Chinese people as a whole only by allowing their government to degrade and punish the guilty parties. The same punishment, if applied by a foreign power, it is said at the state department, would utterly fail of a reforming effect, as the Chinese people would venerate the memory of the martyrs, while the Chinese government, which arrogates to itself the peculiar right to reward and punish, might elevate the victims of the allies and thus offer incentive for a repetition of the outrages.

GERMANY SORE OVER THE REFUSAL

Berlin, Sept. 24.—The refusal of the United States to accede to Germany's proposition regarding the Chinese settlement is prominently commented upon by the entire German press. In spite of previous intimations through Washington cablegrams the refusal has come as a great surprise. A high foreign official, referring to the matter, said: "Germany adheres firmly to her proposition. She has no occasion to doubt that favorable answers will come from all the other powers. We have received hints that Russia will agree to the German note, and the same course is confidently expected of Japan and Great Britain. We hope the answer of the United States is not final, especially in view of the possibility that it was influenced by temporary conditions."

The press comment varies widely, although generally in a tone of disapproval and regret. The Vossische Zeitung declares the "evidence of growing discord among the powers" and predicts a speedy breaking up of the concert of nations. The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks: "An unpleasant sequence of the action will probably be the increasing isolation of the Chinese, whose opinion is now strengthened that the energies of the

other powers will be intermittent. Like those of the United States."

The National Zeitung likewise deplores the increasing difficulty of co-operation on the part of the powers. It points out that their interests clash at too many points for permanent co-operation, and asserts that the answer of the United States "merely begs the question involved."

The Neuste Nachrichten observes: "It is strange that the reply of the United States does not even attempt to meet the logic of the German note, which calls this note only an understatement in the light of the delicacy of American internal politics."

The Lokal Anzeiger says that "the futility of the American answer is best proved by last night's news from China, the reference being to the reported appointment of the Boxer leaders to high positions. The Times Zeitung, which calls Washington's reply a "shoddy trick," says that the United States government must know that China herself will never punish the guilty. The Berliner Tageblatt declares that "the isolation of the United States is now an accomplished fact, which is received here with equanimity."

The Boersen Courier acknowledges that the American note does not contain any animus against the policy of armistice, and predicts that it will not influence Germany's future action in China."

Marine reserves to replace those disabled in China, were sent forward today from Kiel.

CHINA'S DEFEAT OF GERMANY

New York, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: "Prince Tuan is declared a traitor by the Chinese government. He has been appointed grand secretary in defiance of Germany and his successor being strongly anti-foreign and having urged the Chinese government to repudiate the foreign debt, and being Kang Yi's protégé. An official protest was made by United States Consul Goodnow to the viceroy. These facts are considered a defiance of the Chinese government by the United States."

The Washington correspondent of the Herald, commenting on the above dispatch, says: "Considerable interest was taken by administration officers and Minister Wu in the announcement that Prince Tuan had been appointed grand secretary in defiance of Germany and his successor being strongly anti-foreign and having urged the Chinese government to repudiate the foreign debt, and being Kang Yi's protégé. An official protest was made by United States Consul Goodnow to the viceroy. These facts are considered a defiance of the Chinese government by the United States."

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CHINA'S DEFEAT OF GERMANY

## TORNADO IN MINNESOTA

Barn Picked Up and Dropped on a Saloon.

OCCUPANTS ARE CRUSHED

Texas Rivers at Flood—Situation in Galveston.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 24.—A special to the Times from St. Paul, Minn., says: Meagre details have just reached here of a catastrophe which has visited the village of Morristown, ten miles west of Faribault, shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. The village was struck by a tornado and a barn was raised in the air and dropped directly on top of Paul Gatzka's saloon, where sixteen men had taken refuge from the storm. The saloon collapsed and all its occupants were buried in the debris. At present it is said that eight dead bodies and four injured persons have been taken from the ruins. The killed: Jule Miller, Frank Wilder, Paul Gatzka, Porter White, Lewis Pittman, Jr., Henry R. Wait, one of the men killed, was Republican nominee for representative.

The storm came without warning upon the citizens of Morristown from a southeasterly direction, passing over to the northwest. The length of its path in the village was less than half a mile, but owing to its peculiar action the distress and damage were not as great as they might have been. The storm made jumps of one block, but wherever it came down everything was crumpled by the power of the wind. The barn, belonging to Dr. Garabel, on the outskirts of the village, was the first structure destroyed. It was picked up and carried two blocks, leaving the floor unharmed with two horses standing on it. The building was crushed. From the storm jumped a block to the saloon of Paul Gatzka. Before reaching the Gatzka saloon there is a two-story building which was left untouched. All the people killed and injured in Morristown were in the saloon, having hurriedly taken refuge there when the storm was seen on the outskirts of the village. There were sixteen people in the structure at the time the storm struck. The building was raised from its foundation and crushed like an egg shell. Before the building fell three people managed to escape, but the other thirteen are found in the lists of dead and injured. After leaving the saloon the storm crossed the street and destroyed the barn of J. P. Temple and took the roof from the barn of W. M. Biggitt. It then crossed the Cannon river, killing several hogs. The storm passed off to the northwest and did no further damage. Before reaching town the storm descended on the farm of John Olson and killed a hired man named Peterson.

RATHER BELOW FIVE THOUSAND

Latest Estimate of Galveston's Death List—People are Returning.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 24.—The Galveston News' list of dead from the storm of September 8 represents a total of 269 names. The indications are that not more than 400 people will be actually accounted for. The News has made a diligent effort to get as complete a list of the dead as possible. It is reasonable to assume that 50 or 100 people were lost whose names are not obtainable, which would make the total death list on Galveston island 500. The News is of the opinion that the death list on the island is below rather than above 500.

Nearly 3,000 men went to work today cleaning the streets and beach front of debris and dead bodies. The wages are \$2 a day for laborers, \$3 for men and carts and \$5 for men and teams. The money to be paid out of the general relief fund. Paying the men for their day's labor under Adjutant General Murray for this class of work authorized by the neutral committee, was finished today. The pay roll aggregated \$170.

A board of government engineers will meet in Galveston on October 30 for the purpose of investigating damage to fortifications and jetties and other government property. They will hear the reports now being compiled by Captain Bledsoe, United States engineer for the Texas district, and will make suitable recommendations as to the restoration of property to be presented by the war department to congress. After being closed for a fortnight, the saloons opened this morning with the consent of the mayor.

The railroads are trying to place their new track in the storm swept district between here and Houston in good order. But find it difficult to get men. While the city was under military law and men were being impressed to bury the dead and clear away the debris, hundreds of men were glad to get out of town and work for the railroads. Now that they have money and that martial law is over they are returning to the city.

Officials of the Galveston lines held a meeting today to consider the matter of disposing of several hundred cars of grain now or less damaged by water. In many of the cars the water rose to a height of one foot. It is believed that the grain above that mark can be saved if promptly shelled. The railroads report that the shippers seem to be making little effort to take care of this grain. The railroads claim they are not responsible for the damage resulting from such a catastrophe as the recent storm. They have decided to keep the grain in the best condition, as they would any property in their charge and becoming damaged.

General Manager Kruttschnitt and Manager Van Vleck of the Southern Pacific were here today and made an inspection of the property of the company. The

## BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday, September 25, 1900

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; cooler; variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Democrats Desperate in New York

Naval Maneuvers at Newport

Tornado in Minnesota

Germany May Moderate Demands

2. Flynn Meeting at Tecumseh

Granite Mining Company

All Quiet in the Coal Region

3. Wichita Livestock Markets

Review of the Grain Markets

Wall Street Stock Circular

5. Council Rejects Gas Franchise

Davis and Burton Want Debate

6. Rev. Peat Here From China

Caravajal Queen Selects Hobbs

Police-men's Ball

8. Coming British Elections

Strange Story of a Partridge

work of the road has been resumed with all the men available. The storm swept away a great many coffins which had been placed in vaults in the city cemeteries. Among the missing coffins is that which contains the remains of Charles Coghlan, the actor, who died here November 17 last. His remains had been placed on a receiving vault awaiting final disposition under order of his relatives.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 24.—The wharf again shows signs of activity and plenty of freight is arriving. Half a dozen steamships will be loaded this week, though one great trouble is the scarcity of labor. Trains are arriving on time and twice as many people are coming as are leaving.

TEXAS RIVERS OVER BANKS

Hogging Already, and Predictions All for Higher Stages.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 24.—A bulletin from Austin says: "It is reported here at a late hour tonight that the town of Marble Falls has been washed away by the Colorado river, and that there is a 50-foot rise at Kingsland. The river reaches Marble Falls without avail. It is a small town of 500 people, 3 miles above Austin, on the Colorado river, and is the terminus of a branch of the Austin and Northwestern road. The dispatcher says that at 8 o'clock all offices on his line were closed, and he has heard nothing of any delays. Kingsland is a small town in Llano county, near the Austin and Northwestern, and is near the junction of the Llano and Colorado rivers, both of which are very high.

Galveston, Sept. 24.—Dr. J. M. Kilmer, observer of the United States weather bureau, has sent out a warning to the farmers living in the bottoms of the lower Brazos river that the river will continue to rise Tuesday and Wednesday and that it will probably reach high-water mark that is to say 22 feet above low water mark.

SMALL CURRENCY FAMINE

Treasury Takes Action to Supply the Crop-Moving Demand.

New York, Sept. 24.—Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, conferred with bankers in this city today with reference to supplying the extraordinary demand for small currency. While what is known as hand-to-hand money is rather scarce at this season, the supply of \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills is now wholly inadequate. The sub-treasury has great piles of sealed or mutilated currency turned in for redemption today. After conferring with the bankers Mr. Vanderlip said that he had ordered \$500,000 in \$20 gold certificates to be shipped to New York from Washington at once. That, he thought, would relieve the situation on hand for collecting banks. He added that they did not have to supply money that they did not have. He added that he thought the next step would be to supply small denominations to the sub-treasury.

Bankers are preparing today for heavy October disbursements. One of the largest institutions, having hundreds of out-of-town accounts, reported a great mass of coupons on hand for collecting. Banks are still using quantities of bank notes for interior currency demands. One large bank today had very few of its own notes on hand and reported little difficulty in keeping out what extra circulation it had ordered at the time that the new currency made possible similar expansion.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The precious few currency for moving the crops is beginning to be felt. The issues of gold certificates by the treasury at various points in the South and West, in exchange for deposits of gold in the New York sub-treasury by banks in behalf of their country correspondents, are already \$5,000,000 more than at the same time last year. The exchanges have reached \$1,000,000 of which all but \$100,000 has been in September. New Orleans has taken \$2,500,000 in new gold certificates. St. Louis \$1,000,000 and Chicago \$600,000. These are not the only exchanges being made in New York and Washington in order to get currency into the country districts. A shipment of \$500 in small silver certificates has just been made to St. Louis in return for an equal amount of gold coin for the New York sub-treasury. New Orleans has received this month nearly \$1,000,000 in small notes of various classes. The policy of shipping notes from Washington to interior points in return for gold at New York was adopted when the gold reserves were low, because the banks profited by the steep rate on the currency in one direction and often directed their New York agents to deposit the gold to obtain the benefit. Pressure for currency is not expected by the treasury, because of the great increase in available supply which has been made in the past year, but the treasury has paid out in premiums on bonds under the refunding law \$1,145,000 and has paid in the redemption of the old 3 per cent bonds under the recent call of Secretary Taft \$2,000,000. The two items, it pure than \$1,000,000, have been exclusive of the ordinary expenses of the government.

Death of an Eminent Physician

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Dr. Alfred Bille, who for nearly twenty years was professor of theory and practice of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and well known throughout this country and Europe, died at his home in this city today. Dr. Bille was 57 years old.

## INVADER IS REPELLED

Exciting Naval Maneuvers at Night at Newport, R. I.

BATTLE BY SEARCHLIGHT

Attacking Fleet With a Torpedo Boat Contingent

IS PUT OUT OF ACTION

By the Defending Fleet and Shore Batteries—Only One of the Attacking Vessels Remains.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 24.—From out the darkness a hostile squadron made up of the battleships Kearsarge and Indiana and the gunboats Eagle and Scorpion, together with the fleet of six torpedo boats, attacked an opposing squadron made up of the Massachusetts, the Vicksburg, the New York and the Leyden, supported by the land batteries, and from what can be seen at this hour through the smoke that overhangs the bay after the battle, the defending squadron was triumphant. Captain Folger, of the Kearsarge, commanded the attacking craft, and Admiral N. M. Farquhar directed the defense.

The maneuvers last night, which commenced at 8:45 and lasted nearly three hours, were in reality a night battle to test the effectiveness of an attacking squadron, aided by torpedo boats, against a naval force aided by shore batteries, in which the searchlight for the time being was used in place of shells, a well directed ray for a certain time putting the craft out of action. If a torpedo boat could hold within range of her searchlight one of the hostile ships, by firing a red rocket, the smaller craft, offensive was out of action, the fact that the torpedo boat had the opportunity to blow her out constituting victory. If, on the other hand, a battleship got an opposing craft within range of her light and was able to keep that vessel under its rays for the required time, the battleship's victory was shown by a blue rocket. The preparations for the mock fight were carried out in detail to the extreme, with as much attention almost as if a real fight were impending. Every man was at his post, the guns ashore and afloat were manned and there was great activity on the part of the defenders as the first faint trace of the foe was discerned coming out of the darkness.